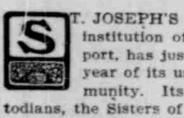


Chapel in Logansport Hospital

#### Miniature Chapel A Feature of a Logansport Hospital

Well-Equipped Refuge for the Sick That Would Do Credit to a Much Larger City



JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, the only | 253 patients of varied nationalities and reto point with pride to the excellent record one block distant from one

tinues to provide for the wants of its citi- | partments and a chapel, the latter being pen to require the attention of hospital care. Without endowment, State or municipal grant or other description of fixed inupon the generosity of the public for the means necessary to meet its expenses.

It is a Catholic charitable institution, al-While all classes of patients are welcomed ended there were treated at the hospital sary of his priesthood.

The hospital building is the property of a large and beautiful tract of ground on The city has not as yet felt the need of a eral wards, several private wards, operatcity hospital so long as St. Joseph's con- ing rooms, sleeping, dining and culinary de-

Nestling in a cozy nook in a remote part which, though small, contains all the acconduct the services of the Roman Catholic though non-Catholics are cared for with- ly the smallest church in Indiana, and perout distinction the same as Catholics, the haps in the United States, being but nine question of religion, color, sex, nationality by fourteen feet in dimensions, with a seator wealth playing no part in preferment. ing capacity of only fifteen grown persons. Services are conducted in the chapel daily them. They den't pay. They are not necesto receive its charities and impartial treat- and the officiating clergyman is the veteran ment, the relief of the suffering poor is one | priest, Father John Mark, who only a few of its chief missions. During the year just | months ago celebrated the golden anniver-

School children played many of the games

"deer and hounds," evidently borrowed

a, b, c at old Bethany survive, Mrs. Coch-

ran and her sister, Mrs. Nancy Collins, of

Scott county. The old church has rotted

site where descendants of Jonathan Mc-

Connell's pupils are now taught the rudi-

Other reminiscences, curious and pathetic,

the venerable lady related, among them a

sleds, and when a funeral procession did

In 1832 the first survey of a railroad

through Clark county was made, the party

Jeffersonville to Indianapolis. Mrs. Dill-

man remembers well how amazed the peo-

laughed at the surveyors when they told

them that it would run over the hills and

tance to Indianapolis in one day. The lead-

ing surveyor, Mr. Fischell, died before his

told him that the trip to Indianapolis would

be made from Jeffersonville in considerably

For Those Who Like Cheese.

Cheese lends itself to any number of tasty

dishes. To make a cheese pudding, fill :

deep baking dish with alternate layers of

of butter cut into bits. Pour in cold milk

of crackers, then cover and place in a mod-

one-half of a tablespoonful of salt, one-

third of a tablespoonful of white pepper and

one pint of milk. Stir in one cupful of

and keep hot for four or five minutes, that

the toast may soak and swell. Some may

The Senses.

tablespoonful of tomato catsup.

thank him for my eyes that see

The wondrous world He made for me; Such beauty spread on hill and lea, That I might feast perpetually.

I thank him for my ears that hear The lark, that heavenly traveler; All the blithe birds when spring is here,

And winds and waters shrill and clear.

And wild thyme 'neath the passing tread.

I thank Him for the fragrance shed,

Woodruff, sweet-briar, and roses red,

Airs of delight, on hill and mead:

thank Him for my palate fine.

And praise the Giver most divine,

Flavors in fruit and meat and wine, That bid my hunger sit and dine,

Bear me abroad in wind and sun,

That are His mercles every one.

And the child's cheek so exquisite.

The Lord of Love their Master is, And all their diligence is His;

Who run to serve Him on their knees, And do His bidding with great ease.

By woods and fields and waters lone

I thank Him for my hands so feat,

"Now write!" He said; and they have writ. That know the feel of roses sweet

Charlestown, Ind.

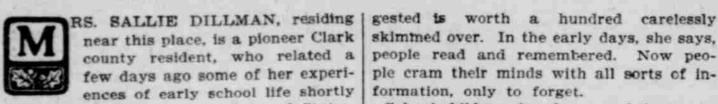
WILL DIETZ.

## Old-Time Indiana Schools

How the Boys and Maidens of Long Ago Acquired an Education... Primitive Appliances at Old Bethany School

SALLIE DILLMAN, residing | gested is worth a hundred carelessly

ments of learning.



county resident, who related a people read and remembered. Now peofew days ago some of her experi- ple cram their minds with all sorts of inences of early school life shortly formation, only to forget after Indiana joined the galaxy of States. farm now owned by Mrs. Dillman, or play of the boys, while the gentler girls

a beautiful monument to be dedicated this | twenty-five schoolmates who learned their fras tree marked the spot where the victims from trains of the Pennsylvania lines which hurry past. Probably few persons ever noticed the historic tree which stands on the east side of the track on a sloping hillside.

Pioneer alarms and hardships have dealt gently with the good old lady, and her lovable, motherly face, framed in silvery hair, does not record the ninety winters which sler school was exceedingly interesting and instructive, illustrating most forcibly the wonderful progress made since our grandstrongly the hardships and difficulties of the

Monroe township, four miles east of Henryville, and in Pigeon Roost neighborhood, Bethany was that of a lad twelve years It had no windows or doors-simply openof engineers camping on the Dillman farm. neat desk of to-day split puncheons (slabs | That road is now the Pennsylvania line, hewn from the logs) furnished the seats. There was no fireplace or stove, the warmth | ple were at the idea of a railroad, an albeing furnished by a wood fire in the center | most inconceivable thing to them, and they of the room, where a pit had been dug to serve as a fireplace. The pungent smoke hollows and through the brush faster than rose from there, fogether with the heat, a horse would travel, yes, covering the disand wandered unhindered anywhere it listed about the building, coloring the logs a project was realized, and even he would deep, rich brown and making the eyes of teacher and pupils shed penitential tears. But it was better than to suffer from the less than three hours. So the wee scholars grouped their puncheon benches around the fire pit and dangled their feet over the welcome warmth, experiencing no great inconveni-Philadelphia Telegraph. ence from what would throw a child of today into a spell of pneumonia.

The teacher was a little, energetic Irishman, Jonathan McConnell, whose love was broken crackers (soda or sea-foam presadly divided between his dram and the ferred), grated or chopped cheese, salt and children. McConnell loved his little charges well and did not whip them much, yet seems to have succeeded well with the few appliances of education which could be

Think of using such a primitive desk as Mrs. Dillman describes! A log was taken for eight slices, two tablespoonfuls of flour, space, through which daylight and cold struggled in together. Below the space a grated cheese, and as soon as it is melted pour the sauce over the hot toast. Cover couple of augur holes were bored at convenient distances apart, pegs stuck in slantingly, a puncheon laid upon these, like to add to this sauce a tablespoonful of and there was the pioneer writing desk at anchovy essence or Worcestershire, or a which the little pioneers tried to fashion their letters with fingers blue with cold. After a while the school put on more style, and paper, oiled or greased, was pasted over the opening, to serve the purpose of a

Nothing but the "Three R's," reading, riting and 'rithmetic, was taught. Such a thing as a reader was long unknown, and Webster's blue-backed speller and a copy of the New Testament furnished the educational equipment of that day. The latter book was read and memorized. Such a thing as a geography was then unheard of, as were other numerous volumes now read and studied by school children. Yet somehow the children of that far off day managed to get hold of a fair share of knowledge, and their intelligence is testified by the upbuilding of a great and prosperous

Mrs. Dillman thinks that the present of books pouring continually upon the public is rather an evil than a blessng. The lady thinks, and with good reaon, that one good book well read and di- - Katharine Tynan, in the Westminster Gazette

## Strikes Do Not Pay, Says Powderly In a Talk with Frank Carpenter HERHAIR SRED

Former Head of the Knights of Labor Discusses Profit-Sharing System and Other Phases of the Industrial Question... Abram S. Hewitt's Experiment...An Anecdote of Mark Hanna...Men Should Help Their Employers

These were the words of Terence V. Powderly, as we noon. They are significant words, because and who has gone through every gradation of labor, organized and unorganized. Mr. At thirteen he earned his daily bread; at fifteen he was a switch tender; at seventeen he was an apprentice in the Delaware & Hudson car shops; at twenty-one a machinist, and for years thereafter he worked such, the head of the organized labor of the United States. He held that position for more than a million members. They became a business and a political force, and Mr. Powderly, as their head, was the first of the labor leaders to inspire a respect for tive, and was, in fact, the advance repre-

law in Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar there and also to practice before the Supreme Court here at Washington. He was, during President McKinley's administration, the commissioner general of immigration, but he has now gone back to his practice, although he has by no means

the labor leaders of to-day.

"No, I don't believe in strikes," said he. sary, and they bring great suffering. Ninetenths of the trouble between employers and employes are based on misunderstandings and precipitate action. Both parties are afraid of each other, and they stand off when they should come together. Sometimes the men have a grievance and one of the indiscreet among them complains of the men are going to strike. This makes the employer angry. He asks why the men did not come to him with their troubles, instead of going to the papers. The report hurts his business and he is in a fit mood for a fight. All this is wrong. The employers and employes should come closer together and each should try to know and understand the other. They should not wait for trouble, but should affiliate in the interest of industrial peace."

MEN SHOULD HELP EMPLOYERS.

"What do you mean by that?" I asked. "I mean that when the business is going and, if possible, get closer to them. I mean butchery by the Indians, and all of the from the experiences of the forest, still that the men at such a time should go to twenty-two victims were buried on the full of wild denizens. This was the favorite their employer and say: We are doing "Aunt Sallie," as she is familiarly known, made grapevine swings or played "ringle, with our wages. Now, we want to know and over these remains the State has placed rangle rosie." Only two of the company of if there is any way in which we can help derly success was greater through such action, would be glad to reward it by higher

> "Then the interest of the employer is the interest of the man?" I asked. "Yes, it is," replied Mr. Powderly, "The men are dependent for their work on the success of the capitalist, and he is dependwas not known in southern Indiana until ent on them. "Then why should not the two go into 1825, the people contenting themselves with

partnership "They are in a partnership whether the ordinary partnership in that each party has other. Each wants the biggest share of the profits; the laboring man his increased wages, the capitalist his in cutting wages down to increase his profits. The two are working together, but at the same time always pulling apart. It is one of the most delicate relations on earth. "Do you think the laboring man is bene-

fited by being a partner in the shop or factory for which he works?" "Yes, I do. Such a partnership, if the men have a place on the directorate, shows them how the business is really running. They learn the difficulties, losses and troubles of the management and get a look at the other side of the ledger. If business is bad they are less ready to strike and if good they get a share of the profits." PLANTS RUN BY WORKMEN

"How about the laboring men joining and starting independent places of their own?" "Such enterprises seldom succeed," said Mr. Powderly. "They have been tried, and they are likely to be tried again now that so much money is accumulating in the treasuries of the trades unions. I see in probably have been amazed had anyone the papers that some of the unions of Chicago have so much money they talk of starting a bank. The United Mine Workers, for instance, have over \$1,000,000 in their treasury. "But, as I have said," continued Mr. Pow-

or a factory. There are exceptions I grant you, but ninety-nine times out of a hundred either will fail. This is more so every year as business and trade are specialized. In the big undertakings of to-day the capacity required is greater than ever before." What do the laboring men think of their chances of eventually becoming their own

"I don't think their ambition runs that way, at least not as a mass. Individuals do rise and will always rise as long as God gives men different capacities and talents. We shall have Carnegies and Schwabs as long as brains married to brawn bring forth great fortunes. The peculiar brains will come to the top however hard you stir the business and labor kettle to keep them

"But as to the masses of laboring men owning and controlling factories themselves, they are afraid of it," Mr. Pow-

"I remember when I was general master workman of the Knights of Labor, Abram S. Hewitt, Peter Cooper's son-in-law, who owned some of the greatest iron works of fourteen years, during which time the iron works at Trenton take that plant and the country, offered to let his men in the Knights of Labor grew until they embraced | run it. Mr. Hewitt was noted for his unions in every part of the country and had friendship to the laboring man. He never had any serious trouble, notwithstanding organized labor. He was cool and conserva- | condition that they were to pay the exmanage them and have all the profits. At first thought the men were very sentative of the practical diplomatic, busi- | enthusiastic and they brought their proposiness-like men who form the best type of tion to me. I advised them to think the matter over before they accepted. " 'Who among you understands the busi-

> not know. Well, to make a long story short, they thanked Mr. Hewitt, but refused to take the mill.

> ly, does labor get its share of the profits?" his life should be made easier in every possible way. It is to the interest of all that more money in circulation, a greater consumption of all kinds of goods and good times. Again, if the wages be too high the business cannot pay, and the reverse

WAGES STEADILY RISING.

"Yes, especially in the United States. Take this carpet," said Mr. Powderly, as he when I stepped out on the snow. Contrast that with the working man's home of today. He has his carpets, his comfortable furniture, and often his piano. He lives better, has books, newspapers and magazines, and can educate his children.' "How about your education, Mr. Pow-

"I went to school until I was thirteen," replied Mr. Powderly, "and then stopped on years of age I never saw the stars. I had saw-the leaves on the trees in the distance, faces across the street. Indeed, I never eally saw as you see, until I was eighteen. "I don't understand how you could work

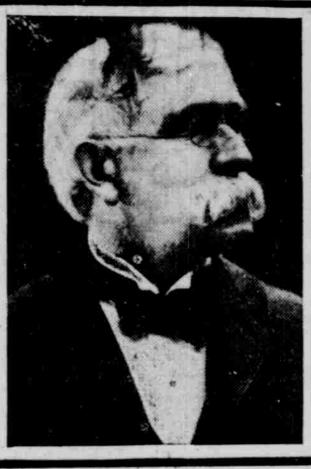
with your defective eyesight. "I can see well enough at close range," by nailing it with brads to a bench can file the edges. The Indian's nose is, you know, can do it without cutting the edges of the oin. I also used to pick out with my knife the splinters of steel that flew into the eyes of my fellows. That is also a delicate

STORY OF A LABOR LEADER. "When did you become interested in or-

"I joined, the Machinist and Blacksmiths' Union in 1870, thirty-four years ago, and was soon elected president. Then I joined | Parnell. the Knights of Labor, and in 1879 was elected general master workman. I held that office until 1893."

"Was there much money in it?" I asked. Sam Parks would have done well if he

"There was nothing in it but the salary," replied Mr. Powderly, and when I left the \$800 a year, then \$1,500, and finally \$5,000, but the \$5,000 was not always paid. position was not financially profitable. As to Sam Parks, it is not fair to use him as a Parnell came out on top. I got letters of derly, "such things fail. Why? I will tell type of the labor leader of that time or | congratulations and thanks from both Paryou why. Managing a great business is as now. He is a villain. The representatives | nell and Gladstone in regard to it.' much of a profession as the proper handling of our unions of to-day and of the past are of certain tools is a trade. It is only to be and have been men of the highest sense of acquired by natural skill and long training. honor. Indeed, they are philanthropic and



TERENCE V. POWDERLY

are conscientiously doing what they can for their fellows.' "The Knights of Labor was the mother of the Federation of Labor, was it not? Are "No, the Knights of Labor had, not only representatives of the trades unions, but also of the employers. At one time onethird of its members were employers.' Federation, of which Senator Hanna was

"In a sense, yes. It tried to settle labor disputes as far as possible without recourse to strikes. It is true we had some strikes, but we settled 1,100 labor disputes without strikes. Indeed, I might say we prevented

through arbitration. I know that he began After leaving the leadership of the ness of management? said I. They had not it more than twenty years ago. It is now twenty-two years since I was asked by his to advertise, when to buy cheapest | representative in a strike there. I went and, and where to sell best?' All this they did | as their delegate, called on Mr. Hanna and tried to present the case. He treated me politely, but refused to talk to me. He

> Why don't they come to me and present their own case? They know me. I know them. I don't know you. " 'Will you receive a committee?' I asked. "'Of course I will,' said Mr. Hanna. 'Send

of the miners and then started to leave. You need not go if you don't want to,' said men. They said stay, and I stayed. "Well, the discussion then went on between Hanna and the men. The troubles were taken up item by item and threshed satisfied and would go back to work. It na said: 'Now, men, when you have any ask Mr. Powderly to come clear across Pennsylvania and Ohio to talk for you. want. We are all sensible men and can and mutual conciliation. He was thoroughly honest and earnest in his advocacy of this policy and his life shows it.'

SAVED A RAILROAD. "In your strikes I suppose you have often had to deal with many violent men, Mr.

"Yes, we had," was the reply. "But we signal. The letter stated that the only way to reach Jay Gould was through his pocket, and that this action would prevent the trains from running and break the strike. The writer said that he had the dynamite and he gave a full plan as to how it should be placed and exploded to wreck the system. He marked his letter confidential and asked that it be sent back to him. He signed it with the name 'Henri Lee Ca-

warning to all the local assemblies of the Kuights of Labor protesting against the scheme, and saying it was better to lose the strike a hundred times than to resort to such villainy to win it. At the same time filed away the letter.

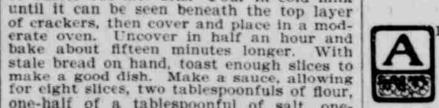
"Well, about three years after that," Mr.

paper one morning and saw that a man named Henri Lee Caron was giving testimony in a damage suit brought by Charles Stewart Parnell against the London Times. pretended to testify as an Irish spy that Parnell had been mixed up in the assassination of Cavendish and in other fiendish outrages in Ireland. I knew that Caron had belonged to some of the Irish agitator organizations, although he did not belong to he Knights of Labor. The moment I saw his name I remembered that letter. I took it from the files, had it photographed and mailed prints to Parnell, T. P. O'Conner and Michael Davitt, and I sent the original to Mr. Gladstone, telling him to give it to

Parnell?" I asked. "Because I thought his mail might not be safe. I was sure that Gladstone's letters would not be tampered with, and that is why I sent the original to him. All the letters went through, however. As soon as they reached London I got a cable from Parnell, asking me to forward the original, but he got it the next day from Gladstone. Shortly after that Henri Lee Caron was put on the witness stand and was ready to make did give his testimony, but when his letter. proposing to wreck the Gould system with dynamite was read it had such an effect that his evidence counted for nothing and FRANK G. CARPENTER.

[Copyright, 1904.]

#### Preparations for Bird Tenants By Ernest Harold Baynes



many thousands of birds throughout the country, it is not unlikely,

A Natural History Study

I think, that the disaster may prove a blessing in disguise. Great numbers of people who never before gave a thought to the comforts of birds at any feathered neighbors, hastened to give them relief, and thus became enthusiastic bird-lovers. The school children were especially enthusiastic, and many of them wrote to the audubon societies, pledging themselves to feed the birds for the relittle Indiana school girl is a fair sample. She said: "I, one of a number of willing school children, am anxious to assist you in your charitable work of feeding the birds. I never thought of such a thing as our wild birds starving! To be sure it was a great shock to hear it, and I shall set about at once to remedy my shameful neglect. Every morning I set out food for the birds around my home, but never thinking that the wild though it may seem an undignified act for do it nevertheless for the sake of my

That seemed the spirit in which the prob-

LTHOUGH the severity of the past | many friends like that plucky little girl, | cut down all the decayed trees on the winter has caused the death of the thousands which starved to death before premises, we may possibly have woodthe facts were generally known, did not die | peckers, nuthatches, and even chickadees in vain. It is quite possible that the sym- and creepers for tenants. pathy awakened in so many people by I If we put up a good-sized birdhouse with their coming in closer touch with the gentle | several openings and apartments on the top

> vards and gardens will doubtless feel more | erected in our garden, will make us wonder or less disappointed at seeing their guests again and again why we did not invite them depart for the woods and fields and for before. their homes in the North. But this is the | If we are living in our own home, we may time to make preparations for receiving other bird guests, many of them even bird garden. There we cannot only make birds are coming North to seek homes in but we can make natural ones by planting which to rear their young; they will cer- such trees and shrubs and creepers as birds tainly nest somewhere, and if we can give | delight to build in. Nor must we neglect them the conditions they require, they are the question of food, a most important one as likely to remain in our gardens as any- at all seasons. A mulberry tree on the where else. The climatic conditions, of premises is a great attraction for many course, we cannot control, but we can con- species of birds, some of which eat the extent. First of all, if we would have bird | by the berries. Choke cherry trees are also tenants, we must provide them with suita- useful in a bird garden, as are also mounble nesting sites, and to be suitable they must, above all things, be safe. It is quite | Barberry bushes, hawthorns, blackberries, unfair to encourage birds to nest on our raspberries, sumach, bittersweet and a premises and then allow them to be molest-

ed by cats, dogs or even children. The greater the number and variety of the birds begin to arrive, the greater numthe country, and if the wild birds gained accommodations will answer. If we do not I true friends to the birds.

creatures which last winter were thrown of a pole twenty-five or thirty feet high, upon their mercy, will grow and eventually | we shall tempt the sweet-voiced purple marresult in further legislation in favor of the | tins if there happens to be any in our part of the country. These are the largest and As spring approaches those who have handsomest of swallows, and a colony of had a host of feathered visitors in their them, returning year after year to a house

enjoy the delights of planning a permanent now on their way from the South. These, use/of all sorts of artificial resting sites, trol most of the others to a greater or less | fruit itself, and others the insects attracted tain ash trees, junipers, pines and spruces. score of other shrubs, all bear fruit which attract birds of one kind or another, while columbines, larkspurs, trumpet creepers, suitable bird houses we have already when salvia and many other flowers will act like ber of tenants we may hope to retain. For | Water should, of course, be present in such the bluebirds we may have many styles | a garden and in generous quantities; enough of homes ready for occupancy. Neat boxes | not only for drinking but for bathing. Runmay be nafled against the house or barn, ning water is best, but where this cannot decayed stumps which have been hollowed be supplied shallow pans of any material out by woodpeckers, may be brought from | may be set on the lawn or on the tops of a girl to be perched up in a tree, I shall the woods and set up in the garden, or low stumps about the grounds. If before holes may be bored in an old outhouse, and | beginning this work we get rid of the houseboxes or tin cans nailed up inside. Similar | hold cat and the neighbors' cats, of course, preparations may be made for the house we shall not only enjoy the delights of a lem was met by the school children all over | wren, though, being a smaller bird, smaller | bird garden, but we shall prove ourselves

#### THAT IS THE COLOR TITIAN LOVED

De Maupassant said that red hair indicates temperament, black hair vitality, blonde hair complaisance, brown hair mediocrity. Henner's pictures of women show his love for red hair. It is a convention among painters to give red hair to Mary Magdalen.

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### The Grass Widow's Hair

Is red. Not all grass widows are so blessed-or cursed-but one, the particular one whose portrait by Bryson will be given to you with the next Sunday Journal. She evidently has temperament, and she certainly has beauty.



## Her Pouting Red Lips

and her saucily lifted head, indicate a disposition that must at all times have made the man in her case her slave, and yet she has that grace, that fineness of figure, that alluring perfect taste in dress which attracts and even holds devotion. Her train of admirers is endless.

## Bryson Painted Her

In a typical moment. His portrait in oils is so charming, his color scheme so original and harmonious that every one will frame the copy we will give you

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